A new species of *Cyderius* Noyes from Mexico
(Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)

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The genus *Cyderius* was described from the Neotropical Region by Noyes (1980). He collected one female in Trinidad using a Malaise trap. According to his opinion, *Cyderius* probably belongs to the tribe Aphytini, subtribe Paraphychini (Noyes, 1980). The senior author reared females and males of a new species of this genus from Ceroplates sp. (Hymenoptera: Coccidae) collected in a citrus orchard.

Below is given the description of this new species, *Cyderius mexicanus*; the male is described for the genus *Cyderius* for the first time. The genus *Cyderius* should be added to the checklist of encyrtids of Mexico (Trijapitzin & Ruiz-Cancino, 1996).

*Cyderius mexicanus* sp. n.

(Figs 1-7)

*Holotype*. 

- Mexico, Tamaulipas, 8 km N of Ciudad Victoria, Rancho Nuevo, 20.XI.1998, ex *Ceroplates* sp. on grass in citrus orchard (S. Myarsteva).

*Paratypes*. 7 ♀, 1 ♂ glued on cards, and 2 ♀, 1 ♂ on slides, as holotype.

The holotype and 3 paratypes (2 ♂ and 1 ♀ on cards) are preserved in the collection of Department of Zoology, Institute of Biology, Autonomous National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico, D.F.; 2 paratypes are deposited in the collection of Department of Entomology, Natural History Museum, London, U.K.; 2 paratypes are in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; 1 paratype in the collection of National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA; 3 paratypes (2 ♀ and 1 ♂ on slide) in the collection of UAM Agronomia y Cam-
Fig. 1-7. Cyferia mexicana sp. n.: 1, mandible; 2, antennae of female; 3, venation of fore wing; 4, mesotibial spur and middle tarsus; 5, ovipositor; 6, antenna of male; 7, genitalia. Scale lines: 0.05 mm.
wider than funicle. Longer than two preceding funicle segments combined and as long as scape, 1st and 3rd-6th funicular segments and 1st and 2nd segments of clava with 4 linear sensillae each, 3rd segment of clava with 3 sensillae. Labial and maxillary palpi 3-segmented.

Mesosoma with broad mesoscutum, 1.7 times as wide as long, with incomplete, thin notaular lines, short scattered setae and reticulate sculpture. Scutellum slightly shorter than mesoscutum and wider than its own length. Setation and sculpture as on mesoscutum; the sculpture stronger in the middle part. Fore wing 2.5 times as long as wide, marginal cilia short. Costal cell long, with three rows of short setae. Submarginal vein with 15-16 long setae; marginal vein short, with 3-4 setae on anterior margin and 4 long setae under vein; postmarginal vein very short; stigmal vein approximately 3 times as long as marginal vein (Fig. 3). Basal part of wing pubescent, except for small paxillar part. Linea calva interrupted before posterior margin of wing. Midribial spur nearly as long as basuscor, which is slightly shorter than 2nd-4th tarsal segments combined (Fig. 4).

Metasoma as long as mesosoma, narrowed to apex. Ovipositor (Fig. 5) protruding, slightly more than 1.5 times as long as middle tibia; its exerted part equal to about 1/4 length of gaster, ovipositor sheaths 0.4 times as long as inner plates of ovipositor.

Male (Figs 6-7). Length: 0.75 mm. Differs from female as follows.

Coloration. Head, mesosoma and metasoma; dark brown, nearly black, irregular testaceous. Structure. Head slightly wider than thorax. Frontventret slightly longer than wide. Occipital in right-angle triangle. Antennae (Fig. 6) F-1 assorted immediately under lower level of eyes. Scape slightly broader in basal half, 3.4 times as long as wide; pedicel about 1.5 times as long as first funicle segment; 1st and 3rd funicle segments slightly longer than wide, 2nd slightly transverse. 4-6th about quadrane; clava undivided. 2.6 times as long as wide, not wider than 6th funicle segment, slightly shorter than scape, and as long as three preceding funicle segments combined. 5th funicle segment with 1, 6th segment with 2, clava with 2-2-1 linear sensillae, respectively.

Metasoma similar to that of female. Fore wing slightly more than twice as long as wide. Metasoma slightly shorter than metasoma, Phallobase of genitalia (Fig. 7) about 2.6 times as long as wide; digital sclerites each with two apical teeth.

Biology. Cydertis mexicanus sp. n. is reared from Ceroplastes sp. (Hemiptera: Coccidae) collected on weed plants in citrus orchard.

Comments. Cydertis mexicanus (female) is close in coloration and structure to C. arnicaeola Noyes described from Trinidad, but can be distinguished from this species by the setose area of costal cell, interrupted lines calva, longer stigmal vein (3 times as long as marginal vein), longer scape (5.5 times as long as wide), clava equal in length to scape, pedicel distinctly shorter than first funicle segment (0.77 times as long), also by the presence of thin incomplete notaular lines on mesoscutum and longer ovipositor (its exerted part about one-fourth of gaster length).

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References


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